

## PLANT A HOME.

Young beginners in life's morning,  
Don't forget the rainy day,  
Sunshine cannot last forever,  
Or the heart be always gay.  
Save the time be always gay,  
Save the time be always gay,  
Lay up something as you roam—  
Choose some blossoming spot of beauty,  
Some fair lot, and "plant a home,"  
You, too, who have babes around you,  
Coming up to take your place,  
Give them something to remember,  
Homestead memories let them trace,  
Would you feed the pulse of mankind,  
Let the sun your dwelling greet,  
Breathe the blessed air of freedom,  
Own the soil beneath your feet.  
You, too, who perhaps have squandered  
Life's fair morn'—'tis not too late!  
Start at once to sow bright future,  
Bail no more at scattered fate,  
Sow the golden seeds of saving,  
In the rich and quickening loan;  
Spend your last days not with strangers,  
Enter Heaven's gate from home.

## LOST ON AN ISLAND.

THE REMARKABLE ADVENTURES OF THE  
CREW OF THE SHIP RAINDER—A  
BRIDAL TRIP TO VESPER ISLAND.

Among the passengers who landed at San Francisco from the Pacific Mail steamer *Rainier* were the captain, captain's daughter, mate and part of the crew of the American ship *Rainier*, which was wrecked in January last on one of the islands of the Marshall group. Captain Morrison is a native and resident of Bath, Maine, is a typical New Englander, and has been a member in the American merchant marine for the past twenty-eight years. Sailing himself opposite the reporter the skipper gave him the following:

"This ship *Rainier* was as busy a craft as a seaman could wish to handle, and it is enough to make any man and to think of her being lost on her first voyage and without even being insured for quite one-third of her cost. I was part owner in her, superintended her building and took her around from Bath to Philadelphia, from which port she had a charter for a cargo of coal oil to Hong Kong. My first mate, Mr. Humphreys, was engaged to my daughter and they were married in Bath on the day before the *Rainier* was to sail, and reached Philadelphia just in time for the next morning, for I had promised my daughter she should make her bridal trip on the new ship.

Everything went well, and our voyage promised to be a short and pleasant one, for we had got around the Cape of Good Hope all right and were heading before the trades at a fine rate. On the 25th of January last we were off the Ralik group of the Marshall Islands, in about longitude 164 degrees east and latitude 9 degrees north. Our course lay ten miles clear of the nearest island, over water that was given on the chart as free of reefs, and we had not the slightest idea of danger, when at 9:30 p. m. we suddenly struck and stuck fast on a hidden reef. There was only a slight breeze at the time and the sea was smooth, so there were no breakers to tell us of the unknown rocks ahead. As it was very dark and as there was no immediate danger of the ship's breaking up, I determined to wait until daylight and see if I could not get my craft afloat once more. In the meantime we provisioned the boats and got everything in shape for a hasty leave taking if it should prove necessary. Toward morning it came on to blow and the sea rose rapidly, shoving the ship farther up on the reef and at times breaking clear over us. As soon as it was broad daylight I made out that we had struck on a reef that inclosed a large lagoon; that it was still water within a couple of hundred yards from where we lay, and that there was a low island some ten miles to the east of us. Not knowing anything about the natives in those waters, we made up our minds to stick to the ship as long as possible and then to trust to our boats and a passing ship, rather than to go on land. Just before noon a high sea broke over her stern, lifted the *Rainier* up and dropped her on the rocks so hard that she stove in her bottom and listed off shore.

We had already noticed some canoes coming toward us across the still waters of the lagoon, and by the time the ship stove in they were close aboard and making friendly signals to us. As there were only a few of the natives and we numbered twenty-eight, all told, we determined to get into our boats and pull into the lagoon through an inlet they pointed out. This was accomplished without any worse mishap than a wetting, although our boats were loaded as deep as we dared have them. Once inside the reef we held a consultation and as the natives seemed to be so kindly disposed, decided to make for the island. Quite a number of canoes had gathered about us by this time and the natives voluntarily took us in tow and pulled us to the island home. On landing we were hospitably received by the King and given two large huts to live in—one for my daughter and the officers and the other for the men. From that time till the end of our stay we were always treated kindly, and I have nothing but good words to say of those savages and their tiny island. It proved to be the island of Ujao, and you can scarcely imagine a queerer little patch in the ocean than Ujao, which lies at the Southeast end of a lagoon some thirty miles long and which is more than thirty miles distant from the island, is a mile and a half long, at most, and certainly not more than a quarter of a mile wide. The inhabitants, copper-colored Kanakas, number about seventy-five, of whom some fifteen are youngsters and the remainder pretty equally divided between males and females. Before describing the people however, I might say that the island has no elevation to speak of and rises very little, if anything, more than three feet above high tide.

If not protected by the reef on which we struck everything on the island would be washed away in a heavy gale, but as it is as safe as though it was locked in an island harbor. The soil is pretty thin, but for all that the island is covered with vegetation of one kind and another, such as coconuts and breadfruit trees and wild arrowroot, although the salt air and poor soil prevent the growth of the tender plants that we depend upon for food. The natives have no gardens, nor plant anything of any kind, and consider the mango to understand what we were doing when we made an attempt with beans and potatoes. These vegetables took root, but for all the care we gave them they withered before the tops were a foot high.

As you wish to know about the natives, I will say that they seem to be a good-natured and contented lot, although they are certainly the most ignorant people I ever saw. The children wear no clothes at all, and the men and

women are completely naked except for a narrow mat which is worn around the hips, and which they are not always particular to adjust after the most modest fashion. On the other hand, they are proper enough in their conduct, and during our stay with them we saw no evidences of immorality, although I and my mate kept a sharp eye upon both the natives and our men. The young girls marry early in life, and are apparently well treated by their husbands. None of the men are allowed to have more than one wife, except the King and his two sons, each of whom has two wives. The King, years before, had come in contact with some sailors on one of the trading islands, so he talked a few words of pigeon English, and called himself Elijah Block. Still he knew absolutely nothing of the outside world, except that men-of-war are things to be dreaded.

His government is a mild-mannered despotism, to which his subjects bow without grumbling, so far as we could see. Every day the men bring him such provisions as they have gathered from land or sea and he takes what he wishes for himself and family. If he or his sons wanted anything belonging to any of the people, I noticed that they took it as a matter of course and that the owner surrendered it without any open expression of discontent. In that way royally managed to confound many of the things that we gave to the natives. These latter eagerly accepted anything we offered them and were especially pleased with anything in the shape of clothing, giving in return whatever they had in the way of eatables. The funniest thing I ever saw was a couple to whom I gave a paper collar and an old pair of cuffs. This woman put the collar around her neck, and the man fastened the cuffs around his ankles, and then they marched off in all their nakedness. There are no animals on the island, except a few chickens that were imported from some larger island, to which they were brought by trading ships. The consequence is that the natives know nothing of food in the shape of flesh, and live mainly upon a paste made of coconuts, breadfruit and coconut, upon breadfruit and upon an occasional feast of fish. At the dark of the moon they go out at night upon the lagoon in their canoes, in which they carry flaming torches. The lights attract the flying fish, and with daggers in the water and spread across the boats they manage to catch a good many. This is the only way they have of fishing, and as they can only employ it on dark nights there are long times between meals.

The only thing we saw in the way of religious ceremonies were at the changes of the moon, when the chief men go through a queer sort of dance, or series of quivering movements, without moving from the spot on which they stand. Meanwhile the women make a hideous noise by beating on wooden drums, and other people stand around the place with bright torches burning. As well as we could understand their explanation, this performance was intended to scare the evil spirits from the island. Ujao is so small that it does not attract the traders, and as vessels never touch there, the people were totally unacquainted with white faces and customs until we came among them. The natural result was that they watched us with the keenest curiosity, and the women were especially inquisitive about my daughter's dress and habits. This sort of thing was annoying at times, but it was so natural that we could not afford to be really angry about it. Taken all in all, they are the happiest, most content and kindest savages I have ever seen or read about.

As soon as we were housed we set about making preparations for our return to civilization, and to that end industriously gathered everything we could in the way of salvage from the wreck. A great deal of driftage was washed over the reef into the lagoon, and from the water and the bulk itself we gathered material to build and rig a little vessel of our own. As Ujao is about three thousand miles distant from any other island, had no idea of making such far-off lands in a boat of our own construction, our only intention being to reach the larger islands where traders touch. Meanwhile, it was well to make an effort to catch a passing ship as soon as possible, and as our provisions could not last forever, and as we lacked all sorts of comforts and necessities. We had no medicines nor forks nor plates, and a host of other things were missing, besides the fact that the natives' food was scarcely suited to our civilized palates and stomachs. The second mate and four men volunteered to take the long-boat and make an effort to reach Jalut, an island some hundred miles distant, where two German trading houses were established. I provided them with a chart of the coast, with nautical instruments and with water and provisions for twenty days, and they set sail on the 10th of January.

After they had gone we prisoners on the island commenced to build a schooner, and got it finished about the middle of March. She proved to be a neat little craft and quite seaworthy, although not exactly of a size which would choose for a long voyage. Her dimensions were 40 feet in length, 10 in beam and 5 in depth of hold, and she was decked all over. On the 15th of March our steward died of drowsy, and this cast a gloom over the party. The trouble and worry had already made me sick, but I sailed in the schooner on March 18, taking with me eleven of the crew and two natives to act as pilots, leaving my daughter with her husband, the second mate and nine men on the island. We thought it best that the ship should not be left in the hands of the natives, who were all the time hoping that help might be brought by the volunteers who had sailed in the long-boat. We had to beat up against the northeast monsoon to Jalut, but reached there all safe on March 24. We found there a German in one of the two trading houses, who held the position of American Consular agent, and to him I applied for assistance. A schooner was sent sailing for Hong Kong, and he shipped ten of my men by her, the other one volunteering to stay with me, as I had become partially paralyzed and had almost entirely lost my speech. I made repeated efforts to get that Consular agent to send medicines and provisions to my people in Ujao, but he declined, on the ground that his house could not afford to lose the time that it would take for one of their schooners to go there. Then I tried the other house, but they declined to render any assistance. I was beginning to despair when one day a yacht reached Jalut from another island on which lives King Kaborra, or King John, who is the chief

mission to carry medicines and provisions to my people and to bring them over to Jalut. By this time I was bed-ridden, but I managed to climb through the aid of my sailor lad, who volunteered to sail with the *Lottie*. I bought the necessary outfit from the Germans with \$350 borrowed from them at five per cent a month, my schooner, chronometer and nautical instruments being held by them as security. The *Lottie* sailed with Willis Jackson on board and a handsome present of tobacco and other trifles for King Kaborra. Subsequently I heard from Jackson, by a trading schooner, that the *Lottie* had sailed for Ujao, but I never saw or heard of him again, although I have every reason to believe that he is all right. He reached Ujao too late, for I must have then returned to Jalut, where I left my nautical instruments for him. As he is a Bath boy and a competent navigator, he is sure to get along all right whether he returns for awhile among the islands or stays for good at Hong Kong on the first schooner from Jalut, for which arrangements were made before we left.

Now comes the story of how we were rescued from our island prison. The second mate and his four men in the long-boat left Ujao, as I have said, on January 10. After several days had been spent in an unsuccessful attempt to beat up to Jalut the boat was headed for Ujao, or Armstrong Island, and when just in sight of that place the crew were picked up by the British bark *Colonna*. The weather had been pretty rough and the men were completely exhausted by the experience to which they had been subjected. The boat shipped water almost constantly in the head sea and the poor fellows had to bale for their lives, notwithstanding which fact they had stuck to their effort to reach the nearest point from which help could be expected for the shipwrecked lady and sailors, whereas the labor and weather-wear would not have been half so great had they only looked out for themselves and kept baling for the wind. One of the men died shortly after being rescued by the bark. For three days that British captain tried to beat up to Ujao, but he found it impossible to make any headway against the wind and sea, and finally gave up for Saigon, his port of destination. From that port my men were forwarded by steamer to Hong Kong, which place they reached about two months after leaving Ujao. The mate explained the condition to General Mody, one of the naval officers at Hong Kong, and immediately telegraphed the particulars to the American Admiral at Shanghai and asked that vessel be sent to our relief. The maternal telegraphed to Canton order the ship of war *Essex* to get under way at once and reach Ujao as soon as possible. The *Essex* picked up the second mate at Hong Kong and made her way to Nagasaki, Japan, where she coaled quickly and started for the island. Reaching Ujao on April 1, the *Essex* picked up my people, made a survey of the reef and steamed Jalut, where the rest of us were posted to be, reaching there on the 15th. It isn't necessary for me to tell you I felt when that man-of-war came with my people on board and all of it well.

## The New Torpedo Boat.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS—HOW IT IS INTENDED TO BE WORKED.

The new pattern of torpedo boat constructed in New Haven, Ct., which has been exhibited at a remote station in Milford Bay to officials representing United States government, has passed through a succession of tests very satisfactorily, and will shortly take to New York, where it will be worked from the Sandy Hook government experiment station with torpedoes in blowing up the dispirited hull of a large ship. This new torpedo boat outwardly presents the features common to such craft, but its internal arrangements are known only to the inventors. It is a long boiler iron tube, sharpened at either end and worked by a screw propeller. The motive power is electricity, which is conducted aboard by wires from the battery at the station. It is also steered by electricity. The operator, by pressing a button, though the boat be a mile at sea, has absolute control over it. The torpedo is allied to the stern and the momentum of the boat attaches it to the object to be destroyed, when it is exploded by electricity. One circle of wire, in the new boat, is the freedom from danger to those operating the warfare. It carries no crew, being governed entirely by the electric current from the wires.

During the night experiments a red light was placed at the prow and a white one higher aft, and her position and course were determined by these lights. In night warfare such lights would be concealed from the enemy by iron boards placed over them and open only on the side next the operating station. The boat will run for a mile or more as fast as a first class ocean steamer. It promises to be in demand with our government, and France has already ordered a consignment of them.

## OUR RAILROAD INTERESTS.

The Railroads in the Country and the Miles of New Road Built Last Year.

The New York Herald in a lengthy article on our railroad interests says: The future of our railroads is not dark; on the contrary, even upon the present condition of affairs, substantial prosperity may be predicted. What may now appear to be useless roads have been built, but as time goes on even these may be wanted; others have been constructed long in advance of their need. On the whole, it may be said that the railroad mileage of the country is insufficient. Many miles of railroad must be built each year, and while some prove unprofitable ventures, by far the largest part will be needed. The year 1883 could not be regarded as offering conditions favorable to railway construction, and what was built was probably called for by the needs of the population. The following is the total added to our mileage last year:

	Miles.
New England States.....	34.2
Eastern Middle States.....	72.2
Western Middle States.....	1,344.1
Southern States.....	1,232.0
Pacific belt.....	1,046.3
Missouri belt.....	39
Kansas belt.....	35
Colorado belt.....	11
Totals.....	250

—against 11,591 miles of new road built in 1882.

While depression, loss and discouragement appear to be the incidents of the present hour, they are but the remedy for misjudgment, wrong and dishonest methods. But underneath lies the solid wealth of the country, and the minds of able, honest and sagacious men are now engaged in surmounting the dangers which have been caused by the knaves and fools who have had their day.

## THE GREAT STATUE.

BARTHOLOMEW'S ENIGMA OF SWEET LIBERTY.

Which Will Overlook New York Harbor When the Money is Raised to Build Foundation.

Charles Barnard has contributed to the July 25, *Nichols* a very graphic account of Bartholdi's great Statue of Liberty, from which we make the following extract: "In the first place, there had to be a sketch or model. This was a figure of the statue in clay, to give an idea of how it would look, and then the first real study of the work was made—a plaster statue, just one-sixteenth the size of the intended statue. "The next step was to make another model just four times as large, or one-fourth the size of the real statue. This quarter-size model being finished, then came the task of making the full-size model in plaster. But this had to be made in sections. For instance, the first section would include the base on which the figure stood, the feet, and the hem of the garment. The next section would include a circle quite round the long flowing dress, just above the hem. The third section would stand above this and show more of the folds of the dress, and reach part way up to the knee. In like manner, the whole figure would be divided into sections. "The quarter-size model was first divided in this way, and then to lay out the full-size plan it was only necessary to make a plan of each section four times as large as the section actually was in the model. Every part of the model was covered with marks or dots for guides, and by measuring from dot to dot, increasing the measurement four times, and then transferring it to the larger model, an exact copy just four times as large was made. For each of these large sections, however, there had to be a support of some kind,

Brown's Iron Bitters contains Iron with pure vegetable tonics. It is compounded on thoroughly scientific and medicinal principles, and cannot intoxicate. All other preparations of iron cause headache, and produce constipation. Brown's Iron Bitters is the ONLY iron medicine that is not injurious—its use does not even sicken the teeth. It not only cures the worst cases of Dyspepsia, but induces a hearty appetite and good digestion.

Risks of a Soldier's Life. But what, after all, are the risks to life in a battle such as Waterloo? We can form some notion of this by a sort of analogy, if we are content to accept the statement of Marshal Saxe, said to be a high authority on such matters, who says it down as a truth, that for each man killed in battle the weight of an average-sized man is expended in lead. This is said to have been verified at Solferino, where the Austrians fired 8,400,000 rounds, and killed 2,000 of the enemy, which gives 4,200 rounds per man killed. Taking a bullet at one ounce weight, we have 4,200 ounces, or over sixteen times as much lead as one average man and a half, so the Marshal was under the mark. If these figures are reliable it would seem that in battles, as with pugnacious dogs, there is noise of all proportion to the amount of damage done.—*Chambers' Journal*.

A Remarkable Cordial. It is a well known fact that gum camphor is one of the best remedies for bowel troubles, and combined in a cordial with peppermint and other ingredients, it is a most valuable remedy. Dr. Rogers' Huckleberry Cordial, the GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY that relieves the little one suffering from the effects of colic, and cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery and all bowel troubles. For sale by all druggists at 50 cents a bottle.

Molten vs. Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Quillen, the leading authority of Great Britain, on lung diseases, says: "While one of my patients gained only seven pounds by the use of cod liver oil, he gained over thirteen by the use of molten. The use of molten made into a cream combined with sweet gum resins in Taylor's Cherry Remedy of Sweet Gum and Molten a pleasant and effective cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, and Consumption. Sold by all druggists at 25c and \$1.00 a bottle.

Sleep may knit the raveled sleeve of care, but it absolutely refuses to darn holes in socks. The question whether young women shall pursue the same line of studies as their brothers, seems to find its chief objection in their different physical constitution. Arguments on this subject are finely handled on both sides; but the perfect adaptation of Mrs. Pinkham's Compound to the cure of ailments attending the feminine organism needs no argument; its works are its proof.

Those who beat us in the swimming days of boyhood are our mothers. HAY-FEVER. One and one-half bottles of Ely's Cream Balm entirely cured me of Hay-Fever of ten years' standing. Have had no trace of it for two years.—A. J. PERRY, Smithboro, N. Y. Price 50 cents.

The man who begins the turnstile does not always set the fashions. "Rough on Pain" Plaster. Porous and strengthening, improved, the best for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, catarrhs, neuralgia, 25c. Druggists or mail.

A good many "amusements" are boring; but fishing is not. HAY-FEVER. I was severely afflicted with Hay-Fever for 25 years. I tried Ely's Cream Balm, and the effect was marvellous. It is a perfect cure.—Wm. T. CANN, Presbyterian Pastor, Elliptical, N. J. Price 50 cents.

The person at the wedding is the right man in the right place. "Rough on Pain." Cures colic, cramps, diarrhoea, externally for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, neuralgia, 25c. Druggists or mail.

A "droll dog" is a wag with a funny tale. Questions and Answers. What is the best Hair Dresser? What is the best Hair Restorer? Which is the best of all preparations for the Hair? CARBOLINE.

ASBESTOSITES of science: Scientists have discovered worms in fishes and are bothering their brains to know how they came there. Very simple. We have fed something less than a million worms to fishes ourselves. All that is necessary is to put a worm on a hook, drop it into the water and the fishes will eat it off as clean as a whistle. Worms in fishes!—*New Haven Register*.

HIDES AND TEETH.—Three hundred men are employed in south Florida in killing alligators for their hides and teeth. The year's business in that section amounts to about \$45,000.

## FOR CURING CHILLS AND FEVER

AND  
Removing the Distressing Effects of Malaria,  
**AYER'S ACUE CURE**

HAS BEEN FOUND SO  
NEARLY INFALLIBLE,  
THAT

We Authorize Dealers to Return the Money,

If the medicine is taken according to directions, without benefiting the patient.

PREPARED BY  
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c, six bottles for \$1.

**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**  
THE BEST TONIC  
Brown's Iron Bitters is the Best Liver Regulator—removes bile, clears the skin, digests the food, CURES Belching, Heartburn, Heat in the Stomach, etc.  
It is the best-known remedy for female infirmities.  
The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by  
**Brown Chemical Co.,**  
Baltimore, Md.

**THE BEST TONIC**  
Brown's Iron Bitters contains Iron with pure vegetable tonics. It is compounded on thoroughly scientific and medicinal principles, and cannot intoxicate. All other preparations of iron cause headache, and produce constipation. Brown's Iron Bitters is the ONLY iron medicine that is not injurious—its use does not even sicken the teeth. It not only cures the worst cases of Dyspepsia, but induces a hearty appetite and good digestion.

A Cure of Paranoia. Mr. D. H. Barnard, of Orange, N. Y., says that his daughter was taken with a violent cold which terminated in pneumonia, and all the best physicians gave her up, and she lay on the sick bed but a few hours at most. She was in this condition when a friend recommended Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and advised her to try it. She accepted his advice, and was surprised to find that it produced a marked change for the better, and by persevering in its use a cure was effected.

DEER is the solitude of those who, under secret grief, have none to pity them. Night Sweats. Headache, fever, chills, malaria, dyspepsia, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." One pound of healing requires ten pounds of common sense to apply it.—*Persian proverb*.

The Hope of the Nation. Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer." A COURAGEOUS foe is better than a cowardly friend.

Public speakers and singers use Pilo's Cure for hoarseness and weak lungs. The noble passion, true love, contains all the elements of self-sacrifice.

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound**  
IT IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR Female Complaints and Weaknesses as common to our best female population. It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements, and the consequent physical weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life. It will dislocate and expel tumors from the uterus in an easy and painless manner. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes flatulency, restores all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach, cures bloating, headache, nervous prostration, indigestion, debility, and all ailments connected with the system. That feeling of bearing down, rushings, weight and heaviness, is always relieved by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws of the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, this Compound is unsurpassed. Price 50c. Six bottles for \$3.00.

no family should be without **LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS**. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents a box at all druggists.

**CATARRH**  
Ely's Cream Balm Cures Catarrh of the Head, Throat, Lungs, and Bladder. It is a perfect cure for all these ailments. Price 50 cents.

**HAY-FEVER**  
Ely's Cream Balm Cures Hay-Fever. It is a perfect cure for all these ailments. Price 50 cents.

**HAY-FEVER**  
Ely's Cream Balm Cures Hay-Fever. It is a perfect cure for all these ailments. Price 50 cents.

**HAY-FEVER**  
Ely's Cream Balm Cures Hay-Fever. It is a perfect cure for all these ailments. Price 50 cents.

**HAY-FEVER**  
Ely's Cream Balm Cures Hay-Fever. It is a perfect cure for all these ailments. Price 50 cents.

**HAY-FEVER**  
Ely's Cream Balm Cures Hay-Fever. It is a perfect cure for all these ailments. Price 50 cents.

**HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY**  
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL  
IT CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL, IT IS A SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS. It cures all cases of Catarrh, Stricture, Hematuria, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all other diseases of the urinary system. It is a purely vegetable, and the only remedy that can be taken with perfect safety.

IT IS BOTH A "SAFE CURE" and a "SPECIFIC."  
It CURES all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Urinary Organs. It cures all cases of Catarrh, Stricture, Hematuria, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all other diseases of the urinary system. It is a purely vegetable, and the only remedy that can be taken with perfect safety.

WARD'S SEMINARY  
Nashville, Tenn.  
Closed its 19th year with 347 young ladies. An active, progressive, and successful institution. Thousands of students have been educated here. A general examination of the school was held at the close of the year, and the results were most satisfactory. The school is under the supervision of Mrs. W. A. Ward.

**OPIMUM**  
CURE GUARANTEED.  
All complaints of the throat, chest, and lungs, cured by Opium. It is a purely vegetable, and the only remedy that can be taken with perfect safety.

**AGENTS WANTED**  
for the sale of **BLAINE AND LOGAN** Patent. It is a purely vegetable, and the only remedy that can be taken with perfect safety.

**AGENTS WANTED**  
for the sale of **BLAINE AND LOGAN** Patent. It is a purely vegetable, and the only remedy that can be taken with perfect safety.

**TELEGRAPHY**  
Railroad Agents' Business taught at **MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY**, Atlanta, Ga.

**PATENTS**  
OPIUM  
HABIT  
CURED  
Patents Thomas P. Simpson, Washington, D. C. Sole Agent for the United States.

**Pensions**  
MORPHINE  
OPIMUM HABITS  
EASILY CURED.  
DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, Jefferson, Wisconsin.

**\$40**  
PAYS for a Life. See advertisement for details. Sole Agent for the United States.

**SOLID SILVER STEM WINDING**  
FULL JEWELLED GENTS' SIZE  
WATCH FOR \$12.50.

**AGENTS WANTED**  
to sell **WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS**. It is a purely vegetable, and the only remedy that can be taken with perfect safety.

**GOOD NEWS TO LADIES!**  
Greatest discovery ever made. See advertisement for details. Sole Agent for the United States.

**Paynes' Automatic Engines and Saw-Mills**  
See advertisement for details. Sole Agent for the United States.

**THE number of people who go to Colorado** hoping to be cured of asthma, dyspepsia or consumption is very large. Not a few invalids earn their board by engaging in light occupations. The *Denver Tribune* thinks that if house rent could be made low and factories for light work could be started, both the invalids and the State would reap the benefit.

The way they take the census in India is to count the natives on one square mile and then multiply by all the figures a state will hold.